

Cambria Freeman

TRINIDAD, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1895.

In accordance with the decision which was rendered last week by Judge Andrews in the special term of supreme court, the executor of the will of the late Jay Gould will be compelled to pay the taxes upon the assessment of \$10,000,000, which was placed upon the personal property for the year 1893 for taxation.

HON. MICHAEL B. LEWIS, of Allegheny City, a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, died in New York, Monday, aged 65 years. He was a native of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, and served in the war as a member of the 156th Pa. Vol. He was serving his fifth term in the legislature, when overthrown by death.

SECRETARY EASE, of the state board of agriculture, has received reports from the state showing that winter wheat has come through the winter with leaf and shock, but with plenty of roots to insure a good crop with favorable weather. The average is slightly decreased, owing to the low price of grain. The clover crop is expected to be above the average.

There are now eighty-five common pleas and eight orphan's court judges in Pennsylvania. There are seven justices of the supreme court and fifty-five associate judges, a total of 100 judges learned in the law and fifty-five not learned in the law for five and a half million people. England, Ireland and Scotland combined, with a population nearly six times as large, have not nearly so many. The state judiciary the past two years cost \$1,285,000, or almost as much as the combined cost of running all the other branches of the state government, including executive, departmental, legislative and county superintendents of public schools included.

The agricultural department, Washington, has issued a bulletin, compiled by General Roy Stone, of Pennsylvania, special agent in charge of road inquiry, containing information concerning the use of wire tires on wagon wheels. Mr. Stone regards it of special importance in the maintenance of public highways that the vehicles used on them shall have tires of greater width than are now in general use.

Extracts from the state laws regarding the width of the tire to be used on vehicles are given, some of which order a certain portion of the highway to be used as wagon roads or to be less than three and three and one-half inches in width. Ohio makes it unlawful to transport over non-maintenance, gravel or stone roads, in any vehicle having a tire of less than three inches in width, a burden of more than 2,000 pounds. Indiana has a law against hauling on a wet gravel road a load of over 2,000 pounds on a narrow tire wagon. Kentucky makes a distinction in favor of broad tire wagons in fixing toll rates. The results of experiments with wide tires in various states are also given.

NIAGARA, says the Philadelphia Times, offers a shining example just now of the delights of free silver. Great Britain wants to collect a claim of \$75,000 and it is said that the government of Nicaragua could pay the face of the bill but it would take \$250,000 in the silver coin of the country to buy a bill of exchange on London for \$75,000, and this is more than the Nicaraguan revenues could stand.

The monetary standard in Nicaragua is the old fashioned silver dollar, a little lighter than the present silver dollar in the United States. It is legal tender in Nicaragua, and parts adjacent, but it doesn't go across the water, and when there are outside accounts to be settled it is worth about 25 cents.

This is the kind of money that our silver friends would like to see prevailing in the United States. They expect to bring about an international agreement by which such a dollar would be everywhere accepted at its face value. Nicaragua, no doubt, and the Central American states generally, would join in such an agreement, but the probability of its acceptance by European nations, or any others having a modern system of currency may be easily guessed.

There is an actual scarcity, says the Boston Herald, of prime cattle, or cattle of any kind. Within a short period the price of good cattle on the hoof has risen two cents per pound, and we see no reason why the advance should not continue. In fact, we look for a continuation of high prices for beef all of the coming summer. The amount of range cattle offered for the market is now forty per cent. less than last year. There has been a drought on the ranges, hard winters, a lack of increase in cattle raising, and, to sum it all up, a strong American demand for consumption not met by the producers of beef.

As far as we can see every circumstance of climate and the laws of supply and demand have for a number of years combined against the American cattle raiser, until we are confronted with actual shortage of beef.

The situation has long been foreshadowed by reports which have appeared in the Gazette from all quarters. The calculating farmer, the man who keeps posted, has not failed to see the drift of affairs, and when he has perceived himself accordingly he is not now caught with his bucket upside down when it is raining dollars. The long era of low prices has cost as much, but it has likewise taught as much, and it would be lamentable indeed if the present upward flight of prices should induce any farmer to forget the economies in production and feeding which he was forced to learn.

The Democratic commissioners of 1893 were credited with a certain amount of ability. When the Republican commissioners of 1894 paid the liabilities of 1893 why shouldn't they have been credited with paying them instead of being charged with expending that much more money on their own account—Goulding.

The Goulding should ask that question of the auditors, a majority of the board being Republicans and having the control of how the statements shall be made. Anyone who examines the reports for 1893 could see at a glance that there were \$28,844,84 liabilities and \$40,946,26 assets turned over to the commissioners of 1894. The only misunderstanding seems to be with the Goulding when it asserted that the high rate of taxation was "made necessary to pay the bills under the Democratic reign of commissioners who occupied the office in 1893." The FREEMAN with a few facts and figures soon disposed of that statement but the Goulding seems to think it should be the duty of the FREEMAN to not publish a statement so that people as stupid as the Goulding could understand.

In his original lament our friend tried to refer to the:

"High rate of four mills which [he said] was made necessary last year and this in order to sweeten the salary of the county treasurer."

We believe that at present he will hardly sing as glowingly as when he first cleared his voice for a warlike on this subject. But in order to afford him the opportunity, we would kindly call his attention to the rates of mills levied during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, when the commissioners were Democrats of the deepest dye. They were as follows: 1891, 15 mills equivalent to 5 Mills; 1892, 14 mills; 1893, 3 mills.—Goulding.

The Goulding should also have stated that in the year 1891 when the 5 mills taxes were levied and collected there were \$10,000 county bonds redeemed and \$26,076 paid for building and repairing bridges.

The following year 1892 the taxes were reduced to 4 mills and that year there were \$10,000 in bonds redeemed. In 1893 the taxes were again reduced from 4 to 3 mills and at the end of the year there was a balance of assets over liabilities of \$12,101.42.

In 1894 without any extraordinary expenses in view and with a balance in the treasury the mills were again increased to 4 mills, and the sum of \$107,411.42 collected and spent.

MATTHEW MARSHALL, in the New York Sun, figures out that there are about 1,500,000 persons in the United States whose interests would be promoted by the free coinage of silver. They comprise about 300,000 silver miners and dependents and 1,200,000 owners of unimproved farms who occupy their property.

Mr. Marshall pertinently suggests that in the campaign of education upon the silver question that is about opening the free coinage advocates should be compelled to make a clear definition of what they expect to be the result upon prices of the adoption of their monetary system.

If they should maintain that silver would double the selling prices of commodities such a prospective result should alarm the votes of the millions who work for wages or live upon rents and interests, whose expenses would be doubled without an increase in their income. If they should take the ground that the admission of the silver to free coinage on a 16 to 1 ratio would raise silver to a parity with gold and cause an inflation of values, then the silver argument would cease to be attractive in the West and in the South. Either horn of the dilemma would be confusing to the silverites. They cannot, however, be permitted to skip from one horn to the other, bidding for the vote of the wage earner by promising him a dollar as good as gold, and at the same time assuring his employer that he shall be enabled to pay for a hundred dollars worth of labor with fifty dollars worth of silver.

It is dangerous to attempt to ride at the same time two horses which are going in opposite directions. The international bimetalists cannot keep company with the friends of free silver coinage.

THE \$1884 expenses of 1893 were paid in 1894 but they were paid, as the FREEMAN stated, out of the funds collected in 1893 for that purpose.—FREEMAN.

Well, then, why didn't they appear in the statement of 1894 as liabilities of 1893 paid in 1894? Why were they controverted and made to appear as expenses of 1893 when they were not?—Goulding.

Ask the Republican board of auditors, my dear boy, they may give you the information. It is the auditors who have control of any little details of that kind and at any time you are at a loss for information the FREEMAN will be happy to put you on the right track to get it. Republican officials will give an influential (?) Republican organ like the Goulding the information much more quickly than they would the FREEMAN. Try them and then publish all you know about it next week. It would take too much space to tell what you don't know.

The shutting of European markets against our beef didn't bring about exactly the kind of blue rain predicted by the McKinleyites. Instead of a decline in the price of beef, there has been a pinching advance which has put beefsteaks out of the reach of housekeepers with slender purses. Instead of a call for more "reciprocity" there is a demand for the repeal of the 20 per cent duty now imposed on importations of beef. Anybody can prophesy, but as a rule, political prophets do not bet on their own predictions. If the protectionists had to foot the bills for the losses inflicted upon the people of this country by the ups and downs that follow in the wake of over-coddling, over-production and the attempt to make the whole nation prosperous by taxing one half of the people for the benefit of the other half, they would have to take out petitions of insolvency.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Washington, D. C., April 27, 1895.—President Cleveland has tonight to feel offended by any Democratic who contemplates taking any step that would even seem like an attempt to force Federal officials in matters. No one is surprised that Republicans should pretend to believe that the president has such intentions, but it is certainly surprising that any Democrat, in view of the fact that Cleveland has tonight to feel offended by any Democratic who contemplates taking any step that would even seem like an attempt to force Federal officials in matters. No one is surprised that Republicans should pretend to believe that the president has such intentions, but it is certainly surprising that any Democrat, in view of the fact that Cleveland has tonight to feel offended by any Democratic who contemplates taking any step that would even seem like an attempt to force Federal officials in matters.

Killed His Brother-in-law.—Milwaukee, Wis., April 28.—Robert Luscomb, ex-assistant city attorney and one of the best known attorneys in the city, last night shot and killed his brother-in-law, Emil A. Sanger, president of the C. M. Sanger Sons' company, and brother of Walter C. Sanger, the bicyclist, at the home of Samuel D. Luscomb, father of Mrs. Sanger.

The murder grew out of a family feud resulting from litigation in which the Sanger family recently became involved during the failure of Casper M. Sanger's mining company and because Sanger treated his wife brutally. Sanger's wife, who is a sister of Luscomb, last evening went to the house of her parents for shelter, claiming that her husband was ill-treating her.

At 11:45 o'clock Sanger went to the house and demanded admission. He was refused and, thereupon, tried to batter down the door. Luscomb seized his shotgun and fired on Sanger, who fled into the street. The charge entered Sanger's head, killing him instantly. Luscomb jumped out of the window and gave himself up to an officer, who was passing the house. Luscomb's friends are confident of his acquittal.

200,000 Tons of Wheat Unloaded.—San Francisco, April 29.—Two hundred thousand tons of "syndicate wheat," which had been stored for the winter in the warehouse of the late James G. Fair, at Port Costa, was being placed upon the market. The wheat is of the crops of 1892, 1893 and 1894. It is said that the Luning estate loaned the wheat to the syndicate, and that the Luning estate fearing that the wheat would damage its security, has pressed the Fair estate to take up this loan. The 1892 and 1893 wheat cannot, under the rules, be sold on Chicago, and the wheat will be advertised for buyers generally. The wheat is estimated to be worth \$1,800,000.

Whether sold here or not, getting so large a quantity out of port will be a large undertaking. Negotiations have been made for a shipment of a part of the wheat by rail to New Orleans, thence to Liverpool. It would require 5,000 cars to move half of the stored wheat. To ship all the wheat to Liverpool would take 75 vessels.

Short but Terrific.—Omaha, April 29.—A storm struck a part of the city today and did a large amount of damage. In a few moments several persons were seriously injured, while a number of others sustained minor bruises. Several houses were completely demolished.

The storm struck the earth for a moment, and then rebounded into the air. Its course was from north east and only covered territory of about four blocks in length. Some of the residents who were in the street at the time of the storm, said that, as nearly as could be seen in the darkness, it looked as if a bunch of clouds came swirling through the air, from the northeast, and after striking the cottages, bounded into the air like a ball.

Outside of the immediate neighborhood of the devastation, the wind was no greater than it was in the other parts of the city. Immediately after the greatest force of the wind had subsided, rain fell in torrents.

Prepped to Death.—John Rich, Sydney Burns, Annie Mitchell, Irene Tempert, and Lora Long were standing on Friday afternoon on a ledge of rock three hundred feet high, and, after striking the cliff, they were hurled to the ground.

Four feet from the outer edge of the rock was a horizontal crack, which the oldest inhabitants say had always been there, and which no one thought rendered the ledge insecure.

Suddenly the five people felt the ledge give way under their feet and tried to get off, but were too late. Irene Tempert managed to grasp the edge of a solid remnant of the rock, and hung there for thirty minutes until help could reach her.

The others were dead when the frightened inhabitants reached the spot. Rich was impaled on the limb of a tree seventy five feet from the ground.

One huge fragment of the rock rolled upon the tracks of the Erie railway just after the Buffalo Express passed.

"Red-Nosed Mike's" Crime.—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 29.—Saturday night two men drove to Plainville, this county, and proceeding to the farm of Frank Eno, near that village and dug up something which had been buried near a large boulder, and then killed the farmer and his wife. The Italian known as "Red-Nosed Mike," who murdered and robbed the contractor Charles McFadden, several years ago, was arrested at Plainville while employed as a railroad laborer, and the contractor he obtained from his victim has never been accounted for, leads to the belief that the object carried away by the men is "Red-Nosed Mike's" long hidden treasure.

There is a mystery about the affair which cannot be explained.

Bank Robber Shot Down.—Dulouque, Ia., April 29.—Quietly walking into the Iowa Trust and Savings Bank today, Leonard Loos quickly raised a hammer and smashed the glass partition between the bank and the street. The murdered man had been at the counter. Seeing that the unexpected visitor had planned a desperate robbery, Teller Maurice Brown grabbed a revolver and shot the man, the ball taking effect in the face and hand. The robber is seriously but not dangerously wounded, and is now under arrest. The teller really feared that the robber would shoot, so he got the start of him.

The report that the Alliance affair has been settled by Spain's conceding American claims is confirmed officially from Madrid. The Spanish government will give honorable satisfaction for the mistake, and admits that the Alliance was outside her territorial water when she was fired on. Commanders of war ships in Cuban waters have been instructed precisely not to fire on vessels outside the three mile limit.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

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Black is Fashionable. Black is "Becoming."

Black Goods Items

NEW BLACK TWEED MORIAHS. Elegant in appearance, right in weight; bought at a sacrifice several months ago, before it was settled that Black would be the fashionable fad as to color—44 inches wide, 50 CENTS a yard.

BLACK FIGURED MORIAHS. Specially adapted for Suits, Separate Skirts or Petticoats—40 inches wide, 35c; 42 inches wide, 36c; and 44 inches wide, 37c and 38c.

BLACK CREPONS. New and stylish effects, direct from Paris—74c, 80c, 85c, 90c.

GOOD BLACK CREPONS, 50 CENTS, to finest imported at \$3.00 per yard.

BOGGS & BUHL, Allegheny, Pa.

NEW TIN SHOP IN EBENSBURG, Spouting, Roofing and Repainting done PROMPTLY.

Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces, Agricultural Implements.

H. A. SHOEMAKER.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect January 21, 1895.

Connections at Cresson.

EBENSBURG BRANCH.

JOHN PFISTER, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, MADE-UP CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS.

Dr. T. J. DAVISON, EBENSBURG, PA.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOP.

B. & B. THE MONEY SAVERS

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

While other merchants are advertising "Clearance Sales" shop-worn goods, Bradley's have opened the most complete line of new Spring Goods. All the latest things of the season at prices that you ever knew or heard of. Come to where you can have a choice.

25 Yards of Yard-Wide Muslin for \$1.00. 50-inch Black Henrietta for 45 cents per yard. Choice of shades Cashmere at 20 cents—full 36-inch goods.

New Moire Satines at 15 Cents. New Line of Dress Ginghams at 7 cents.

Bradley's Cash Store.

MAIN STREET, GALLITZIN.

I LEAD THE PROCESSION.

High Art Clothing for Short, Stout and Regular Sizes, and Furnishings.

Stylish, serviceable goods—the correct thing in men's wear—money-saving prices. Children's Suits in all grades now on hand.

JOHN McCONNELL.

1300 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

NEW SPRING STYLES.

We have a full, new and complete line of the finest and best fitting Spring Clothing in Cambria county and at prices that defy competition.

C. A. SHARBAUGH'S, CARROLLTOWN, PA.

EBENSBURG MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTAL WORKS!

JOHN WILKINSON & SON, EBENSBURG, PA.

AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS. American Silver Truss. Beside the above we handle the Seelye Hard Rubber, the Penfield Celluloid, and all other Standard Trusses.

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